Joint Sampling of Coal at Power Plants

2127. SHRI M. A. BABY:
SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2029 dated the 9th August, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the issue of joint sampling of coal at power station has been sorted out with the Coal Ministry if not, what step is being taken by the Power Ministry to sort out the same;

(b) whether the Council of Power Utilities had highlighted in a letter to him in June, 1994 the problems of coal supply to Thermal Power Stations, if so, what action has been taken by his Ministry to reduce the problems faced by the Thermal Power Stations in regard to the Coal India Limited's decision to introduce joint sampling at the loading end; and

(c) whether the council of Power Utilities had taken up the said problem with the Honourable Prime Minister also in regard to the sampling of coal and conditions of supply of coal to various power stations, if so, whether his Ministry has asked for the intervention of Prime Minister's Office for a solution acceptable to both Coal India Limited and different power utilises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c) The Council of Power Utilities wrote to the Minister of Power in June, 1994 mentioning the problems faced by the thermal power stations because of the joint sampling at the loading end. It had also written to the Prime Minister on the subject. The issue of joint sampling of coal at power stations is under examination of the Government.

दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान पर बकाया धनराशि

2128. **श्री० अनन्तराम जायसवाल :**

श्री सत्यप्रकाश मालवीय :

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :

क्या **विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान पर धनराशि बकाया है ; यदि हां, तो कुल कितनी धनराशि बकाया है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) अब तक दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान द्वारा किस प्रकार धनराशि का भुगतान किया जाता रहा है तथा सरकार ने दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान से शेष बकाया धनराशि वसूल करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या अंतिम निर्णय लिया है ?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० रंगैय्या नायडू) :(क) डेसू द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार 1-12-94 को स्थिति के अनुसार विद्युत के क्रय के कारण डेसू को और बदरपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की 2161.36 करोड़ रुपये की राशि देय है, जो कि विद्युत मंत्रालय का एक उपक्रम है, जिसे एन टी पी सी की एजेंसी आधार पर चलाए जाने हेतु सौंपा गया है, उसके अतिरिक्त बीटीपीएस ने डेसू से बकाया बिलों के रूप में 1572 करोड़ रुपये के अधिभार का भी दावा किया है । डेसू द्वारा उल्लेख किया गया है कि बी टी पी एस के प्रति अपने भुगतान दायित्वों को पूरा न कर पाने के पीछे मुख्य कारण उसको अपर्याप्त राजस्व आय होना है ।

(ख) डेसू बीटीपीएस से खरीदी विद्युत का भुगतान करने में सतत रूप से अनियमित रहा है । वर्ष 1994-95 के दौरान नवम्बर, 94 के अंत तक खरीदी गई विद्युत के लिए लगभग 348.00 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की अपेक्षा डेसू ने बीटीपीएस को केवल 141.00 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का ही भुगतान किया है । डेसू द्वारा बीटीपीएस को भुगतान करने में निरन्तर चूक किए जाने को मद्देनजर रखते हुए, सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि बीटीपीएस से विद्युत की आपूर्ति के लिए वर्तमान बिलिंग की अपेक्षा डेसू की और बकाया राशि, वर्ष 1994-95 से आगे के लिए नियमित प्रणाली के रूप में दिल्ली राज्य को देय केन्द्रीय योजना सहायता से वसूल की जा सकती है । निर्णय की शर्तों के अनुसार वर्ष 1994-95 में डेसू की और बीटीपीएस की 54.52 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दिल्ली की केन्द्रीय योजना सहायता में से समायोजित कर ली गई है ।

Agreement with Nepal for the Supply of Power

2129. SRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL :
SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Nepal propose to sign an umbrella agreement with Government for generating and supply of power in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) whether any agreement in this respect has been signed with Government of Nepal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Government of India has not received any proposal from Government of Nepal to sign an umbrella agreement for generating and supply of power to India.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

World Bank's Assessment of Dabhol Power Project

2130. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of an World Bank Memo dated 30th April, 1993 on Dabhol Power Project;

(b) if so, whether the memo conclude that the said project is not a least cost choice for base land power generation, compared to Indian coal and local gas and project could displace lower cost coal-fired generation in the off-peak periods;

(c) whether the risks of the LNG based project i.e. large minimum consumption, dependence on one power generator and one LNG supplier need reconsideration;

(d) whether the plant would be required to work as base land unit, which would prevent the utilisation of a combined cycle plant;

(e) whether the project would plant a heavy burden on Maharashtra State Electricity Board;

(f) whether substantial adjustments in tariffs would be required to recover the cost of project from the consumers and to safeguard Maharashtra State Electricity Board's financial position; and

(g) what are Government's reaction to the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Keeping in view the observations of the World Bank the Phase I and Phase II of the project were delinked. Phase I of 695 MW will run on distillate oil No. 2 at the beginning and switch over to gas as soon as it is available. There is no legal binding on the part of either Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB) or the Dabhol Power Company for taking up Phase II.

The project does not depend on one larger generator, Phase I is built with two base load gas turbines and one steam turbine and one peaking turbine. This will provide more technical flexibility for various levels of generation than a similar size coal-fired plant.

(d) The plant has been designed as a combined cycle plant and will provide maximum efficiency when operating in the base load mode.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) The addition of 695 MW in 1997 would result in the generation of 5,234 million units of energy which will be about 11% of the total energy expected to be available in the MSEB's system in 1997. MSEB intimated that adjustment in the electricity tariff would not be a problem of such a magnitude as apprehended by the World Bank. The demand of industrial sector alone is expected to increase considerably in the MSEB system.

Power Generation in Hydel Power Sector

2131. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether percentage power contribution of hydel power sector to overall power generation in the country has been consistently declining from plan to plan;

(b) if so, how far it has declined over the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether in view of the highly eco-friendly nature, hydel power potential is proposed to be more intensively tapped; if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) The hydro power which constituted 40.60% of the total installed capacity at the end of Vth Plan has declined to about 26% of the total installed capacity. The extent of decline over the period is indicated below:—

End of Plan	Total Capacity (MW)	Hydro Power Capacity (MW)	Hydro Power as % of Total
Vth	26680.06	10833.07	40.60
VIth	42584.72	14460.02	33.96
VIIth	63636.34	18307.63	28.77
VIIIth			
(1992-93)	72319.46	19568.76	27.05
(1993-94)	76618 21	20365.91	26.55
(1994-95) as on 30-11-1994	78177.21	20418.41	26.12